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For the use of soaproots in bathing and laundering see MA1 Iran, 35: Hooper and Field, category 515, pp. 79 and 123-124.

25: Hooper and Field 9-3 [illegible] 1937 MAI Iran MAI
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G. mexicanum Tod. Mexican cotton introduced into India in 1804. The seeds yield a copious, woolly floss. (Field 13 [Iraq]; 1A.)

At Rustam Farm the following varieties of cotton are also grown:

(*a*) Rustam No. 65. Field 3A. Origin Iraq.
(*b*) Rustam No. 124. Field 5A, 9A. Origin Punjab, India.
(*c*) Mosul White. Field 4A. Origin Mosul, Iraq.
(*d*) *G. peruvianum.* Ish-hany. Field 11A, 12A. Origin Egypt.
(*e*) Rustam No. 138. Field 7A. Origin Acala.

Guest (p. 39) records the following information: "*Gossypium* (Malvaceae). Cotton. Qutn (Ar.), Pambuq (Turk.), Lukah (Kurd.), Pambu (Kurd.).

"Iraqi or Indian Cotton, *G. herbaceum* L. (Qutn Iraqi), a well-known, short-stapled type, is probably indigenous or has at least been cultivated in Iraq for many centuries. It is still grown to some extent as a summer crop, especially on the northern plains where springs or streams provide irrigation water. The lint is used chiefly for stuffing. It is the local practice to pick this type of cotton with the boll intact, the dry boll and other rubbish being removed later.

"After the War the Department of Agriculture tried many foreign varieties of cotton and eventually issued seed of 'Mesowhite,' a derivative of the long-stapled American Upland cotton, *G. hirsutum* L. (Qutn Amrikani). A ginnery was erected by the British Cotton Growing Association, who did much to encourage this crop. The cultivation of Mesowhite cotton as an irrigated summer crop rapidly became popular in lower Iraq and after ten years (in 1928) the annual export of cotton exceeded 5,000 bales of 400 pounds each. Since that year the size of the crop has fallen off very rapidly, chiefly owing to the slump in world prices which has discouraged the local farmers. In 1932 the export of bales of cotton from Iraq amounted to only about four hundred. One or two other varieties of American cotton, such as Acala, have done well in trials at Rustam Farm; this is a cotton inferior to Mesowhite but gives a higher yield and ginning percentage.

"Egyptian cottons (Qutn Misri) have also been tried but have not proved successful under local conditions."

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Gypsophila paniculata L. (Caryophyllaceae)

الصابونيه

El-sâbûniyeh (Ar.); Zuleh (Ham.); Sacsafid, Bekh (Ait.); Kundur, Kundusch (Achundow); soap-root.

35: Hooper and Field S-5 (1934) 1937 MA1 Iran MAI
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Ait.; Post; Boiss. 1: 542; Ph. Ind. 1:155.

K.B. 319.

This is a shrubby plant of northern Iran, Afghanistan, the Caucasus, and Turkestan, 3 to 4 feet high, with numerous stems springing from the perennial rootstock. The underground rootstocks are collected and used as soap for washing the hair and clothes. The Irani drug is no doubt a substitute for the older Roman and Egyptian Struthium, the root of *G. Struthium* L. of southern Europe. The roots contain from 6 to 16 per cent saponin.

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Halimodendron argenteum Fisch. (Leguminosae)

Field 14, 31 (Iraq).

Halimodendron is a thorny shrub found in Iran, the Caucasus, and Central Asia. Fruits of this plant were collected without a local name, from Yezd-i-Khast between Isfahan and Shiraz. The thorns are used in native surgical operations. Inflated pods, 2 cm. long and oblique, are brown, and contain two or three seeds like chick peas.

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Helianthus annuus L. (Compositae)

افتاب كردن

Aftāb gardan (Teh.); Ward-ash-shams, Shams-wa-qamar (Iraq); Qunah baqan (Turk.); sunflower seeds.

Field 122 (Teh.), 72, 73 (Iraq).

Two kinds of sunflower seeds are represented in these collections: black, ovate-elongate, 12 by 6 mm.; and white, smooth, broader achenes, 12 by 7 mm. There is a good market for these seeds, which are used for human consumption and for bird food, and yield by expression an oil for cooking purposes. Many tons of the seeds are produced annually in the U.S.S.R.

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Helicteres Isora L. (Sterculiaceae)

بهمن پیچ

Bahman-i-pīch, Pachman-i-puh (Teh.); Kisht bar Kisht (Pers.); Pechak, Marorphali (Hind.); Avartin (Sans.); the Persian and Sanskrit names signify the furrows on a ploughed field; the spiral fruits.

Ibn Baitar; Achundow; Fl. Br. Ind. 1: 365; Ph. Ind. 1: 231.

Field 137; K.B. 320.

The East Indian screw tree occurs in dry forests throughout central and western India and in Ceylon, Java, and northern Australia. The spirally curved fruits are sold in all Indian bazaars and